

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1893.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION. The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chicago Platform.

From a Letter Accepting the Democratic Numerican for Presi-dent, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892,

The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such c position is so clearly contrary to the spirit of Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hold It To-night!

The Bar Association must hold one more mass meeting in the Cooper Union before election. The people of this State are imperative in their demand that Mr. CARTER, Mr. PECKHAM, Mr. COUDERT, and other high authorities on the ethics of the profession of law, shall be heard from in regard to the question whether skill in drafting the terms of corrupt agreements, and experience in the service of Belknapism, qualify a member of their Association for a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals. The disclosures respecting Mr. EDWARD T. BARTLETT'S professional connection with the sale of post traderships by a Secretary of War who was both a Republican and a scoundrel, necessitate prompt. action on the part of the leaders of the New York bar, What does Mr. CARTER think of the outrage of putting the author of the MARSH-Evans contract upon a seat in the Court of Appeals, where he can exercise power over our properties, our liberties, and our lives? The voters of New York want to hear from Mr. CARTER. What does Mr. COUDERT think of the prospective degradation of the bench which is our ark of the covenant? Mr. Coudert's fellow citizens insist upon having his opinion. What does Mr. PECKHAM think of this unexpected revelation of the unfitness for high judicial office of a member of the Association of which Mr. PECKHAM is President: a member whom Mr. PECKHAM, in ignorance of the facts, commended to the voters not two weeks ago as a man "upon whose name no breath of suspicion ever rested"? Citizens who are not lawyers have a right to know what view these eminent conservators of professional morality now take of Mr. BARTLETT'S fitness for the bench. They want to know whether in the opinion of the Bar Association the legitimate functions of a noble profession, which can engage without reproach in the defence in court of the criminal who has been detected and caught, extend also to giving aid and counsel to uneaught criminals actually engaged in the commission of crime. Thieves and swindlers and all sorts of conspirators against public morals can doubtless find lawyers so degraded and corrupt as to lend them, for the sake of a fee, professional assistance in the furtherapce of crime. But such men have not usually been selected for high judicial offices. Does the Bar Association think that the Judges of our highest courts should be taken from that class of practitioners? The answer is awaited with imnationce. Fortunately there is one night left before election. There should be another mass meeting to-night, Monday

The Duty of Republicans.

night, in the Cooper Union.

The men who nominated EDWARD T. BARTLETT at Syracuse did so in good faith. They did not know that the taint of one of the worst frauds ever committed against the Government was on him. They thought that they were nominating an honorable man, a man whose standard of professional ethics and legal conscience were high and pure. BARTLETT kept his secret, trusting to luck not to be found out.

He has been found out, and, painful as the discovery must be to the pride of Republicans, their duty is plain. No consideration of partisanship should prevent them from repudiating and punishing the unworthy candidate.

This mentor of thieves has got upon the Republican ticket. The shame is his, and only those Republicans who vote for him will have a share in it.

For Good Government in This Town. One significant feature of to-morrow's election should not pass unnoticed. It is this: Except in some Presidential contests, the grave uncertainty of which made the support of the national candidates paramount to all other considerations there has not been a local election in New York city which was uncontested. The voting population of the city is so large, the interests of the people so varied and changeable, and the Democratic preponderance is so great, that factional differences have seemed to be almost unavoidable. These have usually taken the form of separate outside nominations against the regular candidates of Tammany Hall, although, occasionally, there have been coalitions of the opponents of the Wigwam. some of them apparently justified by the exigencies of politics, but the far greater

number indefensible and disastrous. At to-morrow's election there is not even a vestige of popular opposition to the regular Democratic candidates. The local election is important. It is not overshadowed by any national or State contest. The offices to be filled are of a kind to call forth the most active efforts of ambitious local statesmen, and yet a Democratic District Attorney, Comptroller, and Sheriff will be elected without opposition. So will eight Democratic Senators, ten Democratic Civil Judges, forty delegates to the Constitutional Convention, a Surrogate and other judicial officers, two Coroners, and a Commissioner of Street Improvements. For all these offices, without any qualification whatever, the Democratic candidates regularly nominated by Tammany Hall have a clear field. This condition of affairs is absolutely without precedent in New York.

To what is this to be attributed? Pri marily, we think, to the intense and per-New York city Democrats with the vigil- comparatively few great constructions will

ant, vigorous, and continuously successful administration of party affairs by those now exercising the powers and responsibilties of the leadership in Tammany Hall All other Democratic organizations have shrunk in membership and gone out of existence, and intermittent and desultory efforts to put vitality into outside or independent movements have totally failed to evoke any popular support. During the past year various individuals have raised the banner of revolt, but such movements have come to naught. The people have refused to follow. This is, indeed, a fine showing for the regular Democratic organization, and a splendid vindication of its title to exclusive representation in the conventions of the Democracy.

The people of New York admire, approve and are satisfied with the present management of their affairs by the officers to whom has been intrusted this task. That's why there is no opposition to the regular candi-

dates this year. It would be unavailing. In mentioning the absence of opposition to the Democratic candidates who will be elected by the people of this town to-morrow, we do not lose sight of the fact that our Republican friends have candidates in the field for a majority of the offices to be So, too, have the Socialists and Populists. The canvass of these individuals, like that of the Republicans, is perfunctory. Candidates are put up merely to be knocked down. There is no effort to elect them, no expectation of electing them. So it is with the Republicans. Their leaders desire to preserve the Republican organization for future contests; the candidates they have put up will receive a small but numerically respectable vote. It is not imagined by any one that they have any chance of success, and no one understands this better than the dummy Republican nominees themselves.

We comment upon the matter in no disparagement of the claims of the Republican, Prohibitionist, Socialist, and Populist candidates for such support as they think they ought to get to-morrow, but because a plain statement of the facts of the case tells clearly the whole story of the good leadership and the satisfactory administration which has made the Democracy of New York invincible in 1893. Long may the triumph of Democratic principles. and of Democratic policies responsive to them, endure in New York!

Impending Economic, Industrial, and Social Changes.

The most potent factor in producing the exceptional prosperity so long enjoyed by the people of the United States, and their freedom from many of the difficulties which have beset the older communities of Europe, has been the existence of an immense area of unoccupied land of great fertillty, to which the unemployed might freely resort and found new homes.

Not only has the development of areas, wholly unpeopled forty, and even twenty. years ago, furnished employment to a large part of the natural increase of the population, but it has enabled us to absorb and assimilate the greatest mass of heterogeneous material ever added to a community, and to do this without violent disturbance of social or political conditions. Beyond this the construction, equipment

and operation of the necessary railways, the building of new cities, and the creation of needed industrial equipments, have profitably employed an immense and progressively increasing working force and vast aggregates of accumulating capital.

All this development has been more or less directly due to the existence of great areas of unoccupied land of exceptional fertility. Never has there been so great and rapid a development of living be lowered in such years or the peonational resources and wealth; never again can there be, for nowhere upon the planet exist like areas so fertile, so inviting in all natural resources, and so easily subdued by reason of the absence of retarding forest growths, and because of the simultaneous construction of means of transport.

Much as this factor has contributed to the material progress of the nation, it has now largely spent its force; in future we must face the problem of a population increasing, in the aggregate, more rapidly than ever, and the sharpest competition from older communities for commercial and industrial supremacy, with this element of prosperity eliminated; and it is this elimination which portends radical changes in the economic, political, and even social relations of a people that can no longer spread over ever-widening areas, but must

hereafter congregate in town and village. The small arable remnant of the public do main, the Indian reservations, and the still unoccupied lands held by non-residents and corporations, when all reduced to cultivation will, with the lands now growing food for export, probably provide sustenance. at the present standard of living, for some seven or possibly eight years' additions to the population; but such fragments of the arable areas will but slowly become productive, and their entire reduction to cultivation is likely to require several decades.

If the remnants of the arable areas yet to be occupied are no greater than here indicated, we must, after a very brief period. find employment for all additions to the population, with little assistance from the and, whereas, up till now, we have had the land as a resort for nearly all the increase of the rural districts as well as for such as failed to make good progress in the towns. That the land cannot be relied upon hereafter to furnish much additional employment unless social and economic conditions shall be wholly revolutionized, is rendered certain by the constantly progressive increase in the use of labor-saving devices upon the farm; each new device displacing a greater or less number of farm laborers who are thus forced to seek work, in competition with others, in the towns. Even where the farmer does his own work, such devices enable him to devote more force to a given area, or to extend the area worked, and in either case to increase production without an increase of labor. Therefore, it is probable that a working force no greater than now employed will cultivate all the land farmed twenty years hence, and the people upon the farms will be increased only as the owners are able, by reason of better returns, to cease to perform the manual labor.

Not only does the exhaustion of the unoccupied arable areas promise to affect profoundly the welfare of the industrial masses, by taking away the means heretofore available for the employment of a large proportion of the added population, but it is likely to affect the capitalist and small and large investors in like degree even though in a wholly different manner.

The development of unoccupied areas has furnished abundant and most profitable employment for the talent of the adventurer, the enterprise of the promoter, and the money of the capitalist, which has been used in such a way that his wealth has increased as never before, the percentage of profits exceeding anything vasive satisfaction of the great majority of known in older communities. Hereafter

be undertaken, few new cities will be founded, and capital, instead of seeking employ ment in the development of new regions. will be used largely in housing the added population and in adding to the productive power of industries that will expand as the population to be supplied shall increase.

The owner of loanable money will find the number of his competitors greatly increased and the market narrowed by the reseation of a demand from new regions rapidly filling with a youthful and intensey active and enterprising people.

For the manufacturer the cessation of territorial expansion probably means a more exacting market, closer competition and lower prices, offset, in a measure, by the greater use of progressively improving processes, many forms of cheaper material, a lower interest charge; and, ultimately, much lower wage scale and a constant striving for conditions that will enable him to keep control of the home market and compete successfully in distant markets.

For the wage-earner it means, as soon as the farmer shall receive remunerative prices for his products, a brisk and increasing de mand for his services, such demand to last until the farmer shall have constructed the desired buildings, furnished the new house, bought the new carriage and musical instrument, thoroughly improved his holding, and supplied himself and family with the comforts and some of the elegancies of life which a lengthened period of unprofitable production has placed beyond his reach. This now approaching haleyon age of the American wage-earner, is likely to be followed by one where the crowding into the industrial column of the incoming immigrant, and nearly all the increase of the rural population (no longer able to embark in new agricultural exploitation) shall overstock the labor market and cause a gradual decline of the wage scale to the European level; a level that is likely to descend, as another result of that exhaustion of the unoccupied arable areas of America; such exhaustion rendering it yearly more and more difficult to provide room for the immense and ever ncreasing swarms thrown off by Europe.

For the owner of buildings, except in limited districts where the concentration of business shall increase a special demand, it means lower rents, continuous expenditures upon the rented property, that it may approach the most modern standard, and a rate of income shrinking as does the inter-

est charge. The implication for the farmer is that after a lengthened period of inadequate returns, resulting from a too rapid development of the prairie regions, he is shortly to receive remunerative prices, prices that will gradually advance to a highly remunerative level; and ultimately the cultivating owners and landlords of the temperate zones will constitute the most complete monopoly the world has ever seen; complete, because it will be in absolute control of the means or machinery for the production of what every member of the community must have and can procure nowhere else, machinery that can neither be increased nor duplicated by any conceivable device, although its productive power can and probably will be slowly and materially augmented by better methods of culture. Yet such augmentation is limited, the limit being practically reached when added yield is secured at any diminution of profit. There is, moreover, an absolute limit, easily reached, independent of any question of profit. This limit depends upon climatic vicissitudes rather than human agency or needs; and it is an incontestible proposition that the population sustained from the products of a given area can be no greater than the numbers supplied in years of minimum yield, unless the standard of ple profit by the example of JOSEPH.

Up to the point of maximum profit, necessarily determinable by each individual cultivator, an increase of vield due to improved cultivation is sure to be much less rapid than the increase of population. Hence such increase will but enhance the producer's profit without lessening the cost to the consumer. On the contrary, there may be, and likely will be, a material augmentation of product, from improved methods, coincident with a constantly ascending scale of prices for all the products of the soll.

Only those entirely familiar with the immobility of the great mass of any agricultural population can fully estimate the time required to leaven the lump and secure the adoption of such methods as will result in any material increase of acreage yields.

Whenever conditions shall warrant the bringing into cultivation of lands now idle. because of their low productive power or the great cost of reclamation, the use of such land will, in itself, imply very high prices; and the cost of growing needed additional supplies on lands of such character will determine the minimum price of all consumed. Hence the necessity of adding acres of very low productive power in order to secure the needed supplies, will but enhance the returns from all the better lands: and, therefore, the farmer is shortly, and ever thereafter, to be the best paid, as he has long been the poorest paid, of all the actual workers in the world's hive.

It is held to be an economic heresy to believe that a purely agricultural community can become prosperous; but there is ample reason to believe that the world is about to enter upon a new phase of development that will reverse this idea, and show that such communities, so long as they produce a considerable surplus of those things which the manufacturing and commercial communities must have, not only may but will become the most prosperous the world has ever seen. Still, reliance solely upon agriculture is not likely to last long in an American community, as the districts producing a surplus of food or fibre will soon be in receipt of such revenues a will speedily change their relation to other sections from debtor to creditor; and such change will cause, or be followed by, such others as will insure the employment of the surplus revenues and the locally in creasing population in the manufacture of much that had before been procured from the buyers of their surplus products. Thus will gradually appear mixed communities of cultivators and fabricants where now

only agriculture is practised. That such changes as have been indicated are approaching and will result from the exhaustion of the unoccupied arable areas, is shown by the fact that tenants all over the West are sharply competing for improved lands that were idle but a few years since; idle because of the inability of the owners to find tenants, no matter how low the rent. They were unable to find tenants because cultivators were unwilling to pay rent for lands not one whit better than could be had for the taking a hundred or two hundred miles westward. Now however, so sharp is the competition among tenants that lands can be rented without buildings and without abatement of rent to the sons of neighboring farmers, who have grown to manhood since the fathers secured free homesteads In other words, the fathers had land given

there will be farms for but a small part of those desiring to rent them.

Increasing prosperity, and a vast improvement in his condition generally, will also insure to the farmer a better social position; and when he shall be prosperous we shall, as usual in this world, hear much ess of the jibes and jeers, at his expense, that now serve to employ and amuse the cheap wits.

For the artisan and laborer, coming changes promise to narrow the horizon socially as well as in other ways by offering fewer opportunities for material advancement-after a somewhat brief period of prosperity, due to the increasing purchasing power of the farmer-and less chance of securing a foothold on the land, if but a modest suburban home, as lands will advance while swarms of competitors, flocking to our shores so long as the door is ajar, will narrow the opening for employment.

Adding to an Industrial population no nearly sufficient to fabricate the wares imported or for which there is a demand, an mmense immigration and 90 to 95 per cent. of the increase of the rural communities, we shall annually swell the numbers of the urban populations by some 1,400,000, and in ten years add 14,000,000 to a working force the market for whose wares can no longer be enlarged by adding any considerable number of rural customers, and can only be broadened by the augmented purchasing power of the better paid farmer, and by

ecuring new customers in other countries. Is it possible to find markets that will long employ profitably the enormous additions sure to be made to the working force as each year passes; a working force multiplied, no one can foretell how many times, by the progressively increasing use of labor-saving devices?

Europe has long confronted somewhat similar conditions, with this important difference, however, that America has stood ready to furnish sufficient food to keep prices at a much lower level than seems much longer possible, or even desirable; not desirable, in America at all events, as a low price for the products of the farm will keep the purchasing power of the wageearner's best customer at the present unsatisfactory level.

It follows that the elimination from the sconomic problem of that factor which has furnished homes and employment for a very large part of the additions heretofore made to the population, is of most significant import, and indicates radical changes that cannot but profoundly affect all our people and all parts of the country.

The Case of Weeks.

The remarkable thing about the case of WEEKS is that people gave him the opportunity to get away with their money. had estates trusted absolutely to his individual keeping, and his management of them was not scrutinized. Even executors and trustees associated with him allowed him to have his own way.

Thus a degree of confidence was reposed in the man's honesty and sagacity which ought not to be put in anybody or accepted by anybody. The men who are the most worthy of such trust are the very men who are most loath to receive it. They do not want to assume the responsibility of caring for other people's money. They are unwilling to take it except as a pious duty forced on them by ties of relationship or close friendship. The more the ignorance of the beneficiaries of a trust concerning the details of financial management, the greater is the repugnance of those men to assuming its burden. They do not want blind confidence. They want intelligent understanding and full comprehension of all they do, in detail and in general.

Hence, the men most trustworthy and most competent as trustees avoid rather than invite the responsibility; and when duty or affection compels them to bear it. they are scrupulous in adhering to the strictest and most conservative interpretation of the legal restrictions on them, even at the expense of dissatisfaction with the income they obtain, on the part of those ney serve with a conscientiousness so nice. So far as possible, they insist on limiting the confidence necessarily reposed in them individually. They trust their own judgment in their own affairs, but they do not want other people to trust it in the management of money of which they themselves do not know how to take care.

Weeks was very different. He seems to have invited trusts. He seems to have sought the grave responsibility from which careful and conscientious men try to escape, and which they assume only as an unwelcome obligation of duty. He took whatever estate was offered him, little or great, the property of acquaintances, of women, and of people ignorant of business and incapable of understanding its methods. Instead

of repelling blind confidence, he fostered it. That of itself furnished occasion for reasonable suspicion. Probably he would have executed honestly the trusts confided to him, if his own financial affairs had gone along swimmingly. He would have preferred to make money rather than to steal it, and he expected to make the more, legitimately, because of the consequence he obtained from this wealth intrusted to him: but his plans did not work successfully. and to help them along he appropriated trust funds, intending to pay them back. Very likely, if the general financial difficulties which had been increasing since 1890 had not occurred, he would never have been discovered as a false trustee.

He is the victim of the blind confidence reposed in him; and it was reposed because of his social reputation and connections rather than because of any approved financial sagacity and prudence and demonstrated honor and ildelity. A man who makes a business of inviting trust is the last man to be trusted.

Fraudulent Voting.

It does not seem to us necessary to print any essay upon the wrongfulness or the criminality of the practice of fraudulent voting, any more than it is necessary to print one upon the criminality of stealing, or arson, or perjury. Several of our contemporaries have published elaborate arguments against the practice during the past week, and have proved it to be at once immoral and illegal. So it is. There cannot be any doubt of this in any reasonable mind. All arguments showing it to be so are certainly on the right side.

The law provides a heavy penalty for the crime. Means are taken to prevent its perpetration. There are ministers of the law whose special duty it is to keep watch for the perpetrators of it, and to arrest any person who may have been guilty of it, or may attempt to commit it. There are Judges whose duty it is to hold such person, all such persons, for trial, to secure his or their presence in court, and to administer the law truly and faithfully in each and every case of the kind.

It is evident that fraudulent voting is a them; the sons must rent or buy; and soon

receive it. We do not see the need of arguing this point

It is not ordinarily very difficult to bring the crime home to the perpetrator of it. He commits it openly and flagrantly, at a public polling place, in the presence of witnesses. His guilt is nearly always traceable. The evidence of it can ordinarily be obtained easily.

Let all good and honest citizens, then, instead of meditating upon the wrongfulness of fraudulent voting, or writing essays against it, unite with the officers of the law to prevent it. They will thus render a service to their country. There certainly cannot be many fraudu-

lent voters in the city or State of New York. The ballot is well guarded. The qualifications of every voter must be approved. The inspectors of voting are sworn to do all in their power to prevent the violation of the election laws. It is dangerous for any man to practise fraud at the ballot box.

If there shall be some men who attempt It to-morrow, we trust that all of them will be arrested and punished, whether they are Prohibitionists or Democrats or Republicans or Socialists or Populists. Let no guilty man escape.

Through Governor McKinley's Hat.

The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY must be getting rattled. In a speech at Piqua last week he left this thought, as the Hon. BEN JAMIN HARRISON would say:

"The fires in your furnaces are out and men are idle though willing to work. What is the cause for this? Does it not suggest itself to you? You cannot change even give any evidence of a change in the tariff aws of the country without paralyzing every business

Mr. McKinney has done considerable changing in the tariff line, but now he sees the danger of changing. Henceforth the McKinker tariff must be regarded as an immutable fact like the law of gravitation. You cannot alter it or even show a disposition to alter it without paralyzing every business industry. The Mckinkey tariff has become, in the mind of its worthy author, an entity more venerable than the Constitution itself. The Constitution can be changed without paralyzing anything in particular, but the tariff must be maintained just as it is, without a tittle of addition or subtraction, or business will toddie to Tartarus. In view of the impeceability and inerrancy of Mr. McKinley's tariff, it is natural to suppose that the illadvised persons who oppose it ought to be treated as public enemies. We wonder that Governor McKinney didn't tell the Piquans that assault upon the tariff with intent to change it in any particular ought to be made a hanging matter.

What is the Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY suffering from, any way? Is he merely nervous, or have megalocephalic symptoms set in? Toes he really think that the Buckeye Republicans are such gibbering jays as to believe that the McKinley tariff is the expression of final and perfect economic wisdom?

The Hon, LAWRENCE TALBOTT NEAL WILL

inform Governor McKINGEY that this sacrosanct humbug, the McKinney tariff, is not merely to be incerated as to its schedules, but to be dished and devastated totally. To-morrow the voters of Ohio will have an opportunity to express their opinion of Governor McKinley's celebrated tariff, and to show whether they agree with the majority of the American people in wanting to have the old fraud wiped out.

Memorandum for To-morrow: The penalty for not voting early is the possible loss of your vote; the penalty of voting often is a year in prison. Vote: vote early: vote once!

There was once a Brahmin of high degree, a sage and a king. His temperament was mercurial, and his resolutions always switched off. Later philosophers used him as a symbol of the gap between the intent and the leed. His There was always Somewhere Else when he got there. He took the vow of cellbacy, and then he married fifteen hundred and seventeen wives, and the number of his concubines was as the sands of the Ganges. He swore he would drink no wine, and for one hundred and eighteen years his jag was as wind. He took the vow of poverty, and he died the richest man in Cathay. He vowed he would study twenty hours a day, and he never learned his letters. He meant well, but Fate never ceased to have fun with him.

This Indian king is recalled to the mind by the present plight of the New York Mugwumps. With a whoop of snuffling protestations they started out to uphold the purity of the judiclary; and they are upholding it by supporting for Judge of the Court of Appeals a-Mr. En-WARD T. BARTLETT.

Great are thy works, O. Humbug!

The letter of Mr. Moreton Frewen to THE SUN. which we printed on Saturday, concerning the output of the South African gold fields, fully confirms the statements here made upon the same subject a short while ngo by Mr. WILLIAM WALKER in a letter from Johannesburg, which were probably thought by some people to be extravagant. When Mr. WALKER said that the Johannesburg mines yielded 110,000 ounces of gold monthly he eems to have given the lowest monthly yield for any month of the year, as the figures sent to us by Mr. FREWEN from June onward go far beyond those given by Mr. WALKER, Both cor respondents say that they look for an immense supply of gold from the South African camps. "Africa, golden Africa," said Mr. Walken, " is marching steadily to the rescue of the Indian rupee, and every hundred thousand ounces of the gold mined here is just one nail the less in the coffin of poor old silver." "It is certain he added, "that Mashonaland, Zululand, Swaziland, and other parts of the Transvani will soon be sending out their golden reasures."

We shall not advise our Western miners to pack up their traps and start out for South Airica, though Mr. Moreron Prewen tells us that he sees a chance for them there. The mining fields there are chiefly owned by British corporations, and the working miners are black Mashonas, the pay of whom is just suffielent to cover the cost of rations and rum. We presume that, with the overthrow of Lo BENGULA, the British companies will be able to obtain hundreds of thousands of blacks for labor in the mines that are now operated and in all others that may yet be discovered. And we do not believe that the California, Colorado, or Montana miners could enter into competition with them.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Heather Woman's Friend, seems to have taken a new lease of life through its recent acquirement of an editor from the ranks of the professors in Wellesley College. We expect to find instruction and entertainment in the Heathen Wom

With the exception, possibly, of the Chris tian woman, the Jewish woman, the Moham medan woman, and a few other women, there is no creature more interesting than the heathen woman. She possesses all of the qualities that contribute toward making the contemplation of the feminine part of human ity the most engaging, delightful, and bewildering process that occupies the mind of man. The heathen woman has virtue wit, reverence, love, whims, independence tantrums, tears to shed, and smiles. Sh is as headstrong as a catboat before a big It is evident that fraudulent voting is a criminal offence, and that the person convicted of it is liable to receive the full penalty provided by law. He should certainly high degree as her Christian, Jewish, Mohamsedan, or other sisters, that erowning glory of

womanhood, maternal leve.
If the Heathen Woman's Friend lives up to its name, it will and great pleasure in telling all about the good that it sees in the heathen woman, in making kindly allowance for the bad, and in giving her its sisterly aid toward getting rid of everything that is not good. We salute the heathen woman, and beg leave to tender our congratulations.

The recent visit of the Minneapolis Journal to the Midway Plaisance has so far confused the intellectual perceptions of that esteemed shipping the free trade divinity," and that we want Senator HILL and other Democrats "to come out squarely for free trade." There is no free trade in sight or in question. The free trade divinity has gone out of business. are for the redemption of the pledges of the Democratic platform, which does not demand free trade, but does demand the abolition of unconstitutional protection. Does the Minne apolis Journal perceive the difference?

Outside of the Barrierr family very few people know who Judge Marnano's opponent is. - Pany Ame. ici. That was yesterday. People know to-day.

A gentleman in Boston writes to inquire why we allow ourselves to speak of the Hon. PATRICK A. COLLINS CODSUL-General of the United States at London, as PAT COLLINS; and he intimates that we are becoming Mugwump ish in our use of abbreviated Christian names. Not a bit of it. dear sir! When the Mugwump shortens a first name in print, he does it invariably for the purpose of derision or defamation. When THE SUN indulges in familiarity in a case like this, it is a token of friendly af fection combined with undiminished personal

THE PRESIDENT ON TOP. Mr. Cleveland In Now Ready to Tell Con-

respect. Ask PAT COLLINS. Ask TOM REED.

gress What to Do About the Tariff. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5,-" Now bring me on the Tariff bill and I'll tell you in five minutes what'll be its fate. If it isn't right it can't go, for I'll oppose it."

This is what Mr. Cleveland says now. Anyway, it is the substance of what he said to a member of Chairman Wilson's Committee on Ways and Means. The President's triumph in carrying through the unconditional repeal bill has set his pace regarding the tariff. It won't be what Chairman Wilson wants, nor will it be what the committee will report, but what Mr Cleveland determines to have, that will go through, if anything goes. He wouldn't cry if nothing went through.

No man ever came out of the ring with pluck reperior to the l'resident's. He feels not only that he will win over all comers, but that he will be tacked by the country against the Chicago platform. if necessary; over party pledges of every description and his own declarations As for combinations, "let 'em combine and I'll smash them as I did the silver combinations." says the President. He is not yet sure what this bill will be that is going through, but he is mighty sure what it will not be. This is what he is giving persons to understand to whom he talks in and out of Congress.

When Congress meets in regular session one month from now, no doubt will be entertained about Mr. Cleveland's purpose. An observer of haif a century's experience gives it as his opinion that Congress, after pondering the lesson of the extra session, will come back prepared to submit. The tariff, he prediets, will be the Mckinley law modified in certain respects, else Senator Quay is mistaken, and he's in a position to make a good guess. "Do you mind," said a veteran, "that it was the high tariff men, the very architects of the McKinley law, who stood by Cleveland most resolutely, and who saved the day for him. John Sherman forbore the right moment: if he had not done so, compromise would have carried. It's a strong combina tion that will take charge of the new Tariff bill when Congress comes back."

Had not the Fair broken up, the President would go to Chicago for a week, and most likely take Mrs. Cleveland along, for she did want to see the Fair. As it is, he may light out somewhere for a few days for a good time. and for the rest and recuperation the Presi dent will need when the Congress is again on his hands a month hence.

To Southern Democrats in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About fifty thousand Southern Democrats are reputed to be residents of New York and its neighborhood. In the last Presidential election they prosition to a party whose highest object was the passage of the Force bill, a measure to enslave the South in the interests of the Republican party.

Are we here to assist a sectional party? Does the record of the Republicans hold out to any outherner a guarantee of honesty or purity of elections? Has the "leopard changed its spots," and have the reconstruction period and the Fraud of 1876 been forgotten already by Southern Democrats?

Do not be carried away by the attacks on Mr. Maynard. If his acts were so illegal, why was it, under the great array of legal talent, both Republican and Democratic, that he was not mmediately prosecuted? If he is a criminal now, why was he not a criminal then?

Willour pure-minded Republicans and Mugwumps tell us something about election returns in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina in 1870, whereby a man was seated in th Presidential chair who admitted the day after the election that he was defeated? The he men of his own party throughout the Union sequiesced in the truth of what he said. No man is perfect, and no party is perfect.

but the recollection of the long suffering of our Southern kinsmen should stimulate every Southerner in this city to uphold those who have befriended the South in her hour of need Be loyal to your friends and to your party.

which has given you and your kinsmen the rights they enjoy to-day. Be true to your colors and lend no assistance to the enemy. As faithful Southerners, do nothing which will discourage our Northern friends in the Democratic party. Vote the straight ticket. NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

The Horabiower Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.- The nomination of Mr. Hornblower for Justice of the Supreme Court ailed to be acted upon, as it is ascertained. from no accident, as was the case with certain other nominations. It has tain in the hands of the committee to whom it was originally referred ever since it was made. It has never been reported on one way or another, although ominations sent in by the President a considerable time after Mr. Hornblower's have been lisposed of favorably. Reasons for this nonaction are alleged to be numerous. As to whether they will suffice to secure the rejection of Mr. Hornblower, opinions differ.

Recent Opinions of Interest to Mr. Edward

From the Nese Fo & World of Testerday. An efficient Judge should not only be free from taint, out even from the suspicion of wrongdoing.—Beary R.

In our judicial system the Court of Appeals is created and accepted as the final arbiter of all rights, persons political, and proprietary. Its Judges are elected by the people, and hence it is the highes unty of every elector to see to it that above all things clae they are men of pure and unsulfied characters. - Auch facts

The man who holds the scales of justice and is to deal out life or death, wealth or poverty, honor or dis honor to his fellow-citizen should not only be immaculate but believed by his people to be without a stain traderick R. Condert.

For a Judge to lose the confidence of the people and to septre to hold the office after having lost that confi dence seemed to us, in earlier days, to be almost im-possible.—Alexander S. Walle.

A Mistaken Impression About Mr. Hayard To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. It seems that Amwill have another American Englishman here when he cturns to this country.

THE SISTERS OF THE BON SECOURS.

Word About These Modest, Unselfich TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL you kindly give man little somee in which to call attention to a community of Sisters living among us, whose name is seldom or never seen in print, although its individual members are constantly to be seen on the streets going about on errands of mercy. I refer to the Fisters of the Bon Secours, who have their home at the corner of Lexington avenue and Eightyfirst street. The object of the institution is the nursing of the sick at their own homes. The Sisters attend upon patien's of all kinds

without distinction of creed, condition in life,

or sex, and without regard to whether the dis-

ease is contagious or not, or whether it is one affecting the mind or the body, or both, The Community of Notre Dame du Bon-Se cours, that being its full title, was founded at Troyes, France, in 1840, by the Reverend Abid Paul Schastien Millet, canon of that diocesa. The Sisters are at first trained at Paris in everything necessary to make them perfect nurses; and then, after serving a time in tha city, they go to other parts of the world to ply their vocation. There are no better trainer nurses to be found. In the year 1882 a branch of the community was established in this cit under the patronage of the late Cardinal McCloskey, which has since been incorporate under the laws of this State. In the summer

McCloskey, which has since been incorporated under the laws of this State. In the summer of 1888 the corner atone of the new edities on Lexington avenue was blessed by Archbishop Corrigan, and now the Sisters have a very comfortable home, where they can occasionally get a few hours' results from their ardioons labors. On this building there is, unfortunately, still remaining a mortgage of x85,000, During the past summer thare has been completed at New Calvary Cometery, a manusclema for the community, in which there vanits have already been built, and have become the resting places of the three Sisters who have died since the organization of the order in this country. There is still due for the building of this structure a debt of about \$500, which should be paid as soon as possible.

The founder of the order would not allow any fixed charges to be made for the services of the Sisters, but preferred to leave the theonaclences of those who should receive the benefit of them, to pay what they thought they reasonably could. The Sisters never beg, never accept presents, and never present a bill for their squices; and in ordinary times their income is sufficient for their support. But, during such periods of depression as we have had this summer, owing to the mability to pay off some, and perhaps to the maintenance of their home are sure to be materially reduced. I therefore ask, not on behalf of the Sisters, as they are not permitted to ask anything, but in the interest of the Dublic generally, that a generous subscription be made to relieve the institution from its present embarrassment. It has been my good fortune to have had some acquaintance with the Sisters during the past two years. One of them was nurse in my family during a long and dangerous illness; and in making this appeal I am only attempting to pay the debt of gratifude which I owe them.

This community is no ordinary body of women. It is composed of ladies of culture

ous libess: and in making this appeal I am only attempting to pay the debt of gratituds which I owe them.

This community is no ordinary body of women. It is composed of indies of culture and refinement, who are well fitted to be the companions of our wives and daughters. They have devoted their lives to the service of God, manifested by efforts to lessen the sum of human suffering. And, while one would suppose that such an occupation as theirs would make them sad and gloomy, yet such is not the case. A more cheerful and even funioving band of women could hardly be found. Most, if not all of them, speak several languages, and they are all, so far as I have seen, most interesting conversationalists. They are devoted to their order, and are proud of its unspotted reputation. A visit to their home would repay any one; all are welcome.

If only the many people of means in the city of New York and neighborhood, who have received the benefits of the services of the Sisters, would give each a little, they would soon lift a heavy load from the hearts of these most worthy Christian women, and they themselves would free all the happier for having done so. Communications may be addressed to the Sister Superior of the Sister Superior

Suffering in the Families of Sounters,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.- The effect of the filloustering in the House during the last hours of the session was to defeat an appropriation to pay clerks to Senators, a number of whom were sons. Among the intended beneficiaries who failed to realize are sons of Senators Cockrell, Jones of Arkansas. Pugh, Morgan. Quay. Power, and Voorhees: a daughter of Senator George, and a son-in-law of Senator Dolph. The list also includes sons of ex-Senators Saunders. Blodgett, and Carlisle, and the wife of ex-Senator Reagan.

APPOINTMENT BY TOSS-UP.

Would They Ever Have Done This in the

From the Washington Gopfini,
There are times when the Post Office Department pitches pennies. It is not very often that this sport is included in, but nevertheless it is a recognized part of outes. When there is a new route established, at the regular four Yearly letting of the contracts say, there is nearly always competition between would be con-tractors. It sometimes happens that there are two lowest bidders. If these two men both live on the oute, or live at an equal distance from it, the depart

ment tosses a penny. Mr. Stone does the tossing. He is the chief clerk in he Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office, and the contracts go through him. Mr. Stone has the con tractors take seats in his handsomely up Astered office. He feels in his pocket for a penny. If he has office. He feels in his pocket for a penny. If he has nothing but large bills in his pocket, which is apt to be the case, he borrows a nickel from the young man who writes shorthand for him. Then he pitches ickel. While it is away near the celling, he says to

Which shall it be f" And the young man answers: "Heads for Smith." And if heads come up, Smith gets the con'ract. If atls, Brown gets it.

We Hope He Married Her. From the New York Ex inget and Sabboth Outlook

young man sat one day at a hotel table with a tentieman and a lady frient, for whom he felt the greatest respect. The waster said to the gentleman,
"Will you have some pudding with wine sauce"
"Yes," was the answer. The young man's craving for
strong drink was aroused at the mention of the wine sauce, and ie also was about to reply affirmatively to the waiter's question, when his lady friend quickly said: "l'udding without wine sauce, if you please," "Without wine sauce," came the young man's reply.

Afterward, in the parlor, he said to her, "I want to
thank you for doing me a great favor." She looked
astoulished. "You do not know what it meant to me
when you said at the dinner table, 'Puiding without wine source, if you please ' ' lie then told her his struggle against strong drink and how near he had

come to falling, saved only by her time y example. The National Anthem Must Be Home Made. To the Editor of The Sux-Mer. I note in The Sux of to day the objection arged by "H. C." to making the "Starspangled Banner" the national authem. The views of "H. C." are correct. The compass of the tone is too great for ordinary voices, therefore it is totally unfit to be our national air. But another and greater objection to the "Star spanging Hanner" is

greater objection to the "stor-spanying Hanner" is, that it is not an American commenting and we must not steal a foreign air and declare it, by special act of Congress, to be our mational time. That is just what the comment is a world for we have been surjust a stoler for steal to avoid for we have been surjust a stoler for the first of the comment of of th Columbia? Its life harove it and troub in making grand composition.
Frank composition. Anchem bell that I suggested, making "Hail, Columbia" our national anthem will be the most popular measure presented to the House of Representatives in many a far and as the Hon American temperatures in the most popular member of clouvers, I suggested that he present the important and patriotic bill, and it democras him to do so.

Le Nationatugo, Nov. 5.

SUSBEAMS. -Stati i - f by the Geological Survey show that the total remove point the United States during hast year was 170,000,000 time, valued to be followed \$207,506,381. More than half, or blood to long, was

mined in Penns, Ivania.

The other day, over in Breaklyn said a physician. "I saw an inustration of the may people are killed by the trolley cats—only the time the person endangered were not killed. Two girls were going across the atreet at a creasing in front of one of the cars, that was standing perfectly of ... As they reached the track the driver becaut to donor on the goog, just for sport, to see them pump. They don't jump. The were paralyzed with four. They awoul stock still for several seconds, too frightened to move. It was the sudden bang of that gong right in their ears, that con fused them. I know in my own case that a noise like that creates surprise and irresolution for a moment and it is in that moment that the victim is run down

They ought to use smaller bells."